

The Times-Dispatch

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TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1910.

THE REAL CAMPAIGN ISSUE.

The Grand Old Party is aroused as it has not been aroused in years. The Old Guard has formed a hollow square with Wickersham on one flank, Lodge on another, Longworth in the rear, and McKinley supporting him. The entire party edifice was brought into play Saturday night, and the thunders of oratory echoed from one side of the country to the other. The President himself, holding the olive branch in one hand and a drawn sword in the other, sounded the watchword to his waiting henchmen and bade them keep up the fight.

In the half-dozen speeches made Saturday night there is a distinct and universal note of defense—a note very different from that heard in the glorious days of Theodore the Great, when "stand pat" was the only order in the Republican manual of arms. The Republicans are defending everything from the President himself to the tariff. They are defending everything that has been done and everything that has not been done. They are defending the men who did it and the reasons which prompted them to do it.

The tariff, however, more than anything else, seems to be coming in for apologies. It was noticeable that Attorney-General Wickersham, in his exhortation of the President's defenders at the Chicago dinner, took good care to say a word for the tariff. So near to the home of the Great Young Man he did not venture on any detailed defense of the Aldrich abomination, but he explained how the tariff commission was operating and how that body of experts would be able before very long, to give us necessary revision of the tariff. Other speakers were less careful in their promises and declarations. Some of them seemed, in fact, to sympathize with what Mr. Payne said Thursday, when he announced that he would not countenance any attempt to modify the tariff at this time.

The Republicans knew as well as the Democrats that the present tariff is pernicious, and they know that its operation has added still more to the burden borne by the American people. They know that our exports have fallen off, and that we must send to England \$29,000,000 in gold during the next few weeks. They know that the corporation dividends have increased since the tariff went into effect, and they cannot dispute the fact that living has increased every month since the new schedule was adopted. Yet in the face of all this they stand by the tariff and its makers.

If they have done nothing more in the last six months the Republicans have presented the tariff question to the country in a concrete, concise form. They have made the tariff issue for this campaign, and the Democrats have only to accept that issue. This comes at a fortunate time, for not since the day of Grover Cleveland has the Democratic party had a better chance of victory or a more striking and just issue with which to face the people at the polls. If they will fight for Congress on this basis the Democrats will carry the day. All the defense of the other work of Congress and all that the Republicans may do between now and the November election cannot side-track the tariff if the Democrats really take it up as the issue of the campaign.

The only question is, whether the Democrats are united enough and determined enough to make a real fight for Congress on a real issue. Is the party so effete and weakened by defeat that it cannot accept a true campaign question and defend a principle that has proven to be correct, or is the party of the Constitution still able to defend the Constitution and to go before the American people on a platform that they know is the platform of the Constitution?

This is the question, and upon its decision will depend not only the political complexion of the Sixty-second Congress, but the future of the national Democratic party. Victory for the Democrats will be the greatest achievement of recent years, and will mean not only the redemption of Congress from an extravagant Republican rule, but it will mean a stinging defeat from which the Republicans cannot recover in years.

The Democrats can win if the Democrats will to win.

THE B'NAI BRITH'S GOOD WORK.

The National B'nei Brith did the country a service at its annual meeting in Washington last week. It appointed a committee to devise plans for the care of Jewish immigrants and to outline methods by which it would be possible for the Jews who arrive in this country to be sent to the depopulated rural communities.

This committee is made up of good men, who will do their work well and who will before long present some

working plan by which the welfare of incoming Jewish immigrants may be safeguarded. If the Jews are able to improve the condition of those of their own race who come to America they will take a burden from the government and will offer a solution of what is now one of our most perplexing national problems.

The crowding of immigrants into the cities is one of the worst features of a bad immigration law. Of the 700,000 foreigners who come into this country every year as permanent settlers, more than 70% remain in the city. These men are unskilled laborers in most instances, strangers in a strange land, unused to American living and unable to cope with the exacting conditions of our civilization. They are forced to live by themselves in crowded tenements, and are compelled to work long hours at trying trades. Their transformation into useful American citizens is retarded and their value to the community and to the Nation is reduced.

We sincerely trust that the B'nei Brith Committee will be successful, and we welcome this activity as a new token of what the enlightened Jews of America are doing to uphold our country. The B'nei Brith deserves the commendation of the country, and its members deserve the hearty approval and the sympathetic co-operation of all good citizens.

THE COLONEL AND PINCHOT.

It is all fixed up now one way or another. Gifford Pinchot has met the Colonel and has told him all about it. Gif came down from Berlin to Porto Maurizio and found his Master awaiting him. They chatted for a few moments where the uninitiated could hear them, and then retired into the Colonel's temporary study, which was lined with books and covered with documents containing the story of how Ballinger went wrong. Nobody knows what happened behind those closed doors. The Colonel looked meditative when the interview was over, and Gif was imperturbed. All the quizzing of the most adroit correspondents failed to elicit a word, and the only thing the Colonel would say was that "I am ready for a good jaunt." We have our suspicions as to the meaning of this cabalistic utterance, but our respect for the Colonel is such that we refuse to reveal the purport of this esoteric remark.

But what did happen behind closed doors while reporters stalked the floor and held their breath in their efforts to catch a word from within? Of course, Gif told it all—old how he had been faithful in the small things and in the great, and how he had stood on the burning deck whence all others had fled, how he had withdrawn lands without the sanction of the law and how he had done everything else that he thought Roosevelt would have wanted him to do. Then came questions from the Colonel—questions as to how the others had fallen from grace, as to why the President had forsaken Pinchot, as to how Ballinger was being whitewashed and as to why things did not break just right for the ex-chief forester. Perhaps in the height of his wrath the Colonel used some of those short, ugly words for which he is famous, and perhaps he promised the awe-struck Gif that he would show the unfaithful servants what would be their punishment for feasting while the master tarried.

Regardless of what he said he would do, what will the Colonel do when he gets back? If Ballinger is acquitted, as we think he will be, how is the Colonel going to win the day and turn the victory to the side of Pinchot? Of course, he can write an editorial in the Outlook, to which Dr. Abbott will add, with his accustomed fidelity, a hearty "me too"; and he may make a speech in which he will denounce as children of darkness all those who will not arise up and bless the name of Theodore and Gifford, his servant. Yet this will not unseat Ballinger or make Taft any the less President of the United States. But then—what is the use? The Colonel is the Colonel, and when he says that Gif is right and Ballinger is wrong, we will take his word for it and—be hanged to the facts in the case.

LOWER RATES FOR UPPER BERTHS.

The decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission in lowering the rate of upper berths of certain Pullman will be welcome news to every man who has been compelled to pay his good dollars for suspension somewhere between the roof of the car and the floor. It will mean that when a man goes into a Pullman car and finds all the lower berths occupied he may console himself while he climbs the ladder to his upper with the thought that he does not have to pay as much for his night's rest as the man below him.

Unfortunately this decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission will not immediately help the travelers except in a few scattered communities. From St. Paul to Chicago, to Superior, to Seattle, to Fargo, North Dakota, and to Grand Rapids, North Dakota, the rates will be reduced, but otherwise they will remain as they are at present.

Conditions on no two railroads are the same, and the earnings of Pullman cars on different lines vary greatly. This fact rendered a general decision on the rates of upper and lower berths an impossibility, but it showed how desirable would be some power vested in the Interstate Commerce Commission to regulate Pullman cars on all interstate lines.

Such an arrangement would greatly reduce the present difficulty in the adjustment of rates, and would lessen the burden of travelers who are often at the mercy of the Pullman company.

Congress could make this possible

is now before the House, would so enlarge the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission that it would be but a small step before that body could fix rates for Pullman service according to the actual traffic and earnings of the company of all its lines.

There is little prospect that the railroad senators will permit this, but there is a prospect that the relief which the public needs will come through the voluntary action of the Pullman company. It was reported some days ago that if the Interstate Commerce Commission decided that lower rates should be charged for upper berths, the company would take this as the sense of the court and would regulate its rates accordingly. This would be an act of grace, but an act of justice as well.

SOME HISTORIC MUCKRAKING.

It is very poor consolation for a man who is justly abused to say that other men have been unjustly abused. The right in the one case does not lessen the wrong in the other, and the fact that the good man was harshly dealt with does not reduce the crime of the man who receives that measure of public disapproval which he deserves.

Representative Kahn, of California, does not seem to take this view of conditions, however, and he has taken a vast deal of pains to prove that the Republican party to-day should not be dismayed at the abuse which it is now receiving from every quarter. He insists that so did the muckrakers persecute the Prophets and so did the seducers of public men deal with the Fathers. Some of the quotations which Mr. Kahn discovered in ancient newspapers and pamphlets from the Library of Congress are reproduced by the Cincinnati Enquirer with a good deal of self-complacency. These are very interesting, though they do not prove that Cannon and Aldrich are receiving more than they deserve on their own account.

When General Washington was about to retire from the Presidency and was seeking that quiet which he so well deserved after his years of service, the Republican Aurora paid him this neat compliment:

"If ever a nation was debauched by a man, the American nation has been debauched by Washington. If ever a nation has been deceived by a man, the American nation has been deceived by Washington."

Not to be outdone by its yellow morning contemporary of Philadelphia, the New York Gazette had this to say regarding the Father of His Country:

"Now should the people rejoice exceedingly and let their hearts be glad, for now is the source of all misfortune brought down to the level of his fellow-men. Now will political iniquity cease to be legalized by a name."

In the next administration Adams came in for even worse treatment at the hands of the men who had black-guarded General Washington, and who had learned by the time the second President was chosen how abuse should be framed. In one of the Republican sheets occurs this tirade:

"The historian will ask why the United States degraded themselves to the choice of a wretch whose soul came blasted from the hand of nature, of a wretch who has neither the science of a legislator, the politeness of a courtier, nor the courage of a man."

But in order to give the President full justice we must recollect that the peridy and imposture of his kidneys have a correspondent proportion to the crack in his upper story; that, as Dryden says, every inch which is not foot is rogue; that the now blasted tyrant of America, that ruffian who stigmatized the Governor of Virginia as a minister recalcitrant in disgrace, is superlatively entitled not only to laughter, but likewise to the curses of mankind."

In like manner Jefferson was said to have obtained his property by fraud and robbery and to have cheated a widow and her orphan children of an estate valued at \$10,000. He was also charged with swindling his creditors by paying his debts in worthless currency. John Quincy Adams, that ancient prototype of Fairbanks the fcy, was referred to in similar terms, and Andrew Jackson, foster-father of Democracy, was called "the baboon at the other end of the avenue" and other names which can hardly be printed, even in quotations, at this time.

If this be consolation to the men who are being abused in the yellow press, they may make the most of it; but a public which deplores the excesses of the yellow journalists will not fail to make its own comparisons between Aldrich and those whose martyrdom he apes.

NEW YORK'S SUNDAY.

New York was dry last Sunday, or at least the city was not very wet. It was possible for a man to get a drink in a Raines-law hotel or at some especially fortunate saloon, but most of the bars were closed. This was due to the uncertainty which pervaded the atmosphere of New York as the result of Mayor Gaynor's closing order of last week. Not knowing what might happen, the saloon keepers took no chances. Of course, they will not remain closed every Sunday as they were last Sunday, and the chances are that liquor will be sold freely in New York on the Sabbath day before many weeks have passed; but the general consensus of opinion seems to be that Mayor Gaynor's rule will have some effect in lessening the evils of Sunday selling.

As the plan is discussed in the papers the justification of the Mayor in taking such a radical step seems greater. Mr. Gaynor did not call off his police from Sunday saloon work because he wished the saloons to remain open. He forbade the officers to enter in plain clothes solely and only because he did not wish them to graft. He said that it was impossible to close all the saloons on Sunday, and that any attempt to do so by the city police was merely to put a premium on corruption. When, on the other hand, he requires his police to secure evi-

dence against saloon keepers and to report them under oath to the District Attorney's office, every attempt to connive at the violation of the law will be lessened.

This may all be very true, and we do not doubt that the Mayor was prompted by high motives, but the spirit of his order was an improper one. If one State law is not enforced by the city police, there is no reason why another should be enforced; and if the police are not to arrest a man for Sunday selling—an offense against the State law—there seems to be no reason why the city police should make arrests for the violation of any other State law. Successful government is co-operative, and co-operation can only be achieved when all authorities, local and State, unite for the common good of the people.

BREAK UP THE CHINATOWNS.

The New York Chinatown went on a rampage Sunday. When the smoke cleared up and the police finally had control of the situation, two Chinamen were dead in the morgue, another had barely escaped death, and a restaurant-keeper was thanking his gods that an attempt to hold up his cashier had failed. Chung Fook, standing on a street corner, was shot three times in the chest, and Ing Moon, a laundryman, was found dead in his store with a bullet hole in his side. Another Chinaman has three bullets in his thigh and several others are slightly injured.

This is but another outbreak in a long catalogue of crimes. Ever since Bow Kim was murdered in her room, some months ago, two New York tongs have been at war. Crime has been heaped on crime, and murder has followed murder. The New York police seem absolutely powerless to cope with the situation; the wily Chinamen baffle every attempt at capture; and the natural reticence of the yellow race keeps the police from securing any clue as to the whereabouts of offenders. Conditions which made possible the escape of Leon Ling have covered the retreat of every Chinese murderer in the last six months, and have practically licensed murder in Chinatown.

The police of New York must put a stop to this at all hazards, because crime in Chinatown may mean crime in the rest of the town, and the failure of the police to capture notorious criminals in one part of the city will only embolden criminals in other parts of the city to like crimes. Of course, this is a great deal easier said than done, and it is much more possible to tell how a Chinese murderer should be captured from a distance than from the interior of Chinatown. We suppose the New York police are doing all that any man can do, and we know that they are headed by detectives who are unexcelled in this country.

The real solution of the question lies in the destruction of Chinatown—not by the demolition of every laundry chop-suey house, restaurant and dope joint in Chinatown, but by the banishment of all offenders from the confines of the Chinese quarter. The police have power to forbid an undesirable to settle in the community, and while the police may not have power to compel every Chinaman to close up his shop, they certainly have the power to compel all those under suspicion to remove to other quarters. If this be done on a large scale, and if the undesirables are gradually weeded out in all large cities, it stands to reason that the American Chinatowns will cease to be, despite the communal instincts of the Orientals. With the passing of Chinatown would pass much of the Chinese crime which now covers our police blotters and disgraces our great cities.

WHAT THE PAPERS THINK.

With many thanks to the Roanoke Times, we would suggest that we always know what the Colonel is going to do. As one of the Faithful, we enjoy his confidence, and shall share in the honor that is coming to him.

The Roanoke Evening World is much disturbed at the bad sanitary conditions in that city, and is urging upon the City Council the necessity of careful meat inspection. It says:

"Conditions in that respect are unheeded, while even worse conditions prevail in regard to meats unfit for use being sold in some of the shops and market places. A few days ago a lot of meat that had been in cold storage for some time was sold at 6 cents a pound—meat that had cost 11 cents. The reason is plain to see. It was sold for the purpose of getting rid of it. Meats that are not fresh are sold in the shops, and it is not always easy to tell the difference between good meat and some of the places are not clean and sanitary."

This is very true, but meat inspection is but one side of the great question of health regulation. Roanoke needs a health department, and when it gets such a department, with a trained man at the head of its forces, the city may be sure that meat inspection will quickly follow.

Thus speaks the Bristol Herald-Courier, as it reviews the political situation generally and the administration of President Taft in particular:

"Moreover, the Strenuous One is coming back. He is due to arrive in about two months, and it is expected that he will bring with him a great deal of health regulation. He will strike, but most people believe that he will be a little curious to know why he has become of 'my politics,' which Mr. Taft was supposed to carry out. He it was who made Mr. Taft President, and he it was who required that gentleman to give an account of his stewardship or not, nobody need be surprised if Mr. Taft's attitude toward the progressive Republicans becomes less hostile and aggressive as the Colonel nears these shores."

But the Courier must remember that Taft is responsible not to the Colonel, but to the American people.

The friends of the Federal railroad bill, and not its enemies, are responsible for the delay in Congress over the enactment of that measure, thinks the Alexandria Gazette. It says:

"President Taft's railroad bill is in a greater straits than any of its supporters are willing to admit. Senator Aldrich is obviously in control of the measure, and the number of votes to put the measure

through in its present form or to prevent the adoption of amendments which would interfere with present plans for railroad advantages, so it has become clear in the Senate that the delay in the consideration of the bill is due to its friends, and not to its opponents; and the former are afraid to risk a vote upon the various amendments which have been offered and must be disposed of before the bill can reach the floor. It is now elapsed since the measure was made the unfinished business of the Senate, and thus far the bill has had no complete analysis of its provisions."

The Gazette ought to know well enough, from its long political experience, that neither Aldrich nor any other Republican, be he friend or foe of the railroad bill, is going to do anything behind the scenes, and next November that will lessen his chances of winning again on the floor of the Senate or of the House.

The Southside Sentinel is fourteen years old with its current issue, and is very much pleased at the good will shown it by its subscribers. In expressing its thanks, the Sentinel says: "With gratitude to those who have helped us, and good wishes to those who have not, we shall press on with determination and hope in the good work of developing the fair section and keeping its people fully posted on local happenings—the real sphere of the country weekly."

The Sentinel will give the people of its section just such a paper as they deserve, and the people will be served by the Sentinel just in proportion as they support it. The rule never fails: they support it.

The ever-growing military and naval expenditures of Congress have aroused the ire of the Virginian-Pilot, which says:

"Extravagance and mismanagement are the features of the Republican rule, and the latter is in bold relief. With a navy perhaps third in rank, and an army not one-tenth in size of the United States, and with more than 10,000,000 inhabitants, we spend more on our military establishment than any other nation, and we spend more on our navy than any other nation. The total revenues of the Treasury, including the postal receipts, are \$1,100,000,000. To be sure we do not get the results, except in the praise of foreign nations which our great fleets visit. Yet the Pilot should remember that it is the duty of the Republican party to spend as much money as it can get. By no other means can it be held together."

The Bristol Herald-Courier is delighted at the general evidences of business good-fellowship in its town, and thinks this augurs well for the upbuilding of the town. It says: "There is a better feeling in Bristol to-day than there has been in many years. The spirit of rivalry is at a low ebb, and the first thing you know there will not be a knocker left in our midst." As a result, watch Bristol grow.

It is simply a question of cause and effect. When the business men realize that their interests are the same, in Richmond, or in Bristol, or in any other place, the progress of the town is inevitable. As long as the business men are given over to petty rivalry or are devoted to personal interests alone, the city will not move forward a step.

The Clifton Forge Review naturally keeps close to conditions in the Ninth and is watching the fight for Democracy and Henry Stuart with the keenest interest. It has discovered a few things about the arguments which are going the rounds among the Republicans in that section of the State, and it tells its readers of one device now in use to catch the unwary:

"Down in the Ninth District the Republicans are telling the people in the country that the tariff is the cause of the high prices they are receiving for their products, and then in the cities the people are assured that the tariff has nothing to do with the prevailing high prices. This is a case of carrying water on both shoulders."

Exactly so. What are the Republicans for except to work the game both ways? This time, however, they are riding to a fall. The Ninth District is not dead or even sleeping under the domination of the Republican State patronage mill.

The Suffolk Evening Herald thinks it is high time that town was casting aside the swaddling clothes of town life for the garments of the city. It says:

"The initial step was taken a short time ago, when a Board of Trade was organized which stands for a greater Suffolk. Now let us have the deeply felt conviction that the Board of Trade together spirit—in an earnest effort for a greater Suffolk. Our city fathers have the duty of getting together and planning the erection of a fine central school building and taking steps to make Suffolk a city of the second class."

A consistent pulling together of every business interest and strong municipal advertising never fail to do the work.

The Lynchburg News does not view with particular alarm the prospect that the Colonel may ever be President of this country again. It says:

"Even if Mr. Roosevelt again becomes President of the United States, with all of his imperial and imperious qualities, he will not be able to restrain and his off-complacent contempt for the constitutional limitations of presidential power will not enable him to still live. It will take a stronger force than that which can be concentrated in any individual to seriously imperil the foundations of free government and enslave a great, intelligent, conservative citizenship in the bonds of a despotic rule, such as the President Roosevelt in American politics suggests."

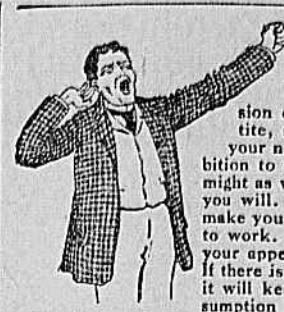
This is very true, but there are some men who are best out of office and some men who are not harmless even when under the restrictions of the Constitution. The Republic may live, but it should not be endangered for four years more of Theodore.

The Baltimore papers have been saying many nice things about Governor Crothers since he announced that he would veto the Digges disfranchisement bill. This is but another count in the general indictment of the State of Maryland is drawing against the Governor.

Miller's painting, "The Pig-Killers," has been sold for \$44,100, which would indicate that its proper name should be "The Killed Pigs."

After all, why not take the Ballinger-Pinchot investigation to a twenty-third house? It would go well there.

Henry Devine, who beat the drum for forty-seven hours flat without stopping, in Norfolk, will be given a place in the coming Roosevelt Cabinet, provided, of course, he beat the bass-drum. No kettle affairs will do for the Colonel.



Do You Feel This Way?

Do you feel all tired out? Do you sometimes think you just can't work away at your profession or trade any longer? Do you have a poor appetite, and lay awake at nights unable to sleep? Are your nerves all gone, and your stomach too? Has ambition to forge ahead in the world left you? If so, you might as well put a stop to your misery. You can do it if you will. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will make you a different individual. It will set your lazy liver to work. It will set things right in your stomach, and your appetite will come back. It will purify your blood. If there is any tendency in your family toward consumption, it will keep that dread destroyer away. Even after consumption has almost gained a foothold in the form of a lingering cough, bronchitis, or bleeding at the lungs, it will bring about a cure in 98 per cent. of all cases. It is a remedy prepared by Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., whose address is given free to all who wish to write him. His great success has come from his wide experience and vast knowledge.

Don't be wheedled by a penny-grabbing dealer into taking inferior substitutes for Dr. Pierce's medicines, recommended to be "just as good." Dr. Pierce's medicines are of known composition. Their every ingredient printed on their wrappers. Made from roots without alcohol. Contain no habit-forming drugs. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Daily Queries and Answers

Address all communications for this column to Query Editor, Times-Dispatch. No material problem will be solved, no coins or stamps valued and no dealers' names will be given.

Photographer's License.

1. What are the charges for photo license in the State of Virginia?

2. Is there any law requiring license for selling your own music?

A READER.
 1. The following is the provision in the tax law on this point: Every person who shall engage in the business of a daguerrian or photograph artist, or who shall act as a daguerrian, photographer's agent or canvasser, shall pay for the privilege the sum of \$100 per year, or in a town of 2,000 inhabitants or under, and if in a city or town of more than 2,000 and less than 10,000 inhabitants, he shall pay \$20; and in a city of more than 10,000 inhabitants, he shall pay \$40; and in a city of more than 20,000 inhabitants, he shall pay \$60. He shall also pay an additional sum of \$5 for each county or city in which he operates other than that in which he has his regular place of business."

2. You will hardly be liable to a license tax for selling your own music, though the law does not make a measure on the commissioner of revenue.

John A. Elder.

Please tell me who was John A. Elder and where can I find literature relating to him? I need practical directions. John A. Elder was a distinguished Virginia painter, whose pictures of the Crater and Appomattox and whose portraits of Generals Lee and Jackson are well known. The State Library has promised us further information regarding him, which will be printed as soon as secured.

John D.'s Troubles.

Can you tell me who the millionaire that served with dyspepsia that he is unable to enjoy his food, and settle a dispute? I say John Rockefeller, Sr. What say you?

You probably refer to John D. Rockefeller, who suffered a great deal from dyspepsia some years ago. You will be pleased to know that Mr. Rockefeller has now recovered and can eat as square a meal as any man in America.

Belgium Annexes

TINIEST REPUBLIC

BY LA MARQUISE DE FONTENAY.

KING ALBERT of Belgium may be said to have inaugurated his reign against the foe, and against his own people, for, after a reign of barely four months, he has been crowned since he succeeded to the throne, he has already managed to add to the size and area of his kingdom. The increase of territory is not very great. Indeed, it probably does not exceed a thousand acres in extent. But still the annexation by King Albert of Moresnet renders Belgium somewhat bigger, and at the same time marks the disappearance from the map of Europe of its tiniest republic.

Moresnet, an independent state, dated from the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, and is said to have been indebted for its existence to either faulty charting or to the carelessness and carelessness in connection with the negotiation of the treaty at the conclusion of which it was found that a slice of territory bordering on the frontiers of Prussia had been overlooked. An additional agreement was therefore made, according to the terms of which Moresnet was to be neutral, and was later on placed under the joint protectorate of Prussia and Belgium, while the inhabitants were authorized to trade with both countries.

The very existence of the latter was ignored by the general public until a few years ago, when Moresnet attracted a great deal of attention, and to itself by taking advantage of its independence as a republic, to offer refuge to the various owners of public gambling establishments who had been driven out of Belgium, and in particular from the scene of their profitable operations at Ostend, Spa and Namur, by the dress and the action of Belgium's Parliament, despite the opposition of the late King Leopold. All arrangements were made by the time that the late President of the United States, Mr. McKinley, died, and the gambling establishment owners converted Moresnet into a second Monte Carlo. Hotels were erected, casinos constructed, and games laid out on the most approved fashion, and were moved by popular indignation, the governments of Prussia and of Belgium, as the two suzerain powers, suddenly intervened, and prohibited any further execution of these designs under the threat of driving out the gamblers by force, not only from the town, but from the entire country.

Moresnet had no alternative but to yield. The anticipations of its people of the advent of a golden era of prosperity were rudely dispelled, and the hotels and casinos, which had been constructed for the accommodation of gamblers from all parts of the world, were left to this day unoccupied, falling into decay a sorry reminder to the people of the erstwhile republic of the fate of their dreary little town.

The negotiations between the Prussian and Belgian governments made by their joint action to prevent Moresnet from developing into another Monte Carlo had the effect of leading to a discussion by these two powers as to the policy of the elimination of the little republic from the map of the independent states of Europe.

Offering as it did a refuge to offenders against the civil and criminal laws of their countries, as well as a point of vantage for smugglers, it had become a source of much annoyance and trouble to its big neighbors, and a hindrance to the development of the respective pretensions of Prussia and of Belgium to the territory has now been found in an agreement whereby the tiny republic is to be surrendered to Belgium's undeniable rights to a strip of territory several thousands of square miles in extent in the Congo region, and which has been unwarrantably occupied by Germany for some time past, consents to the King's incorporation of Moresnet into Belgium, abandoning all Germany's interests in the little republic.

As its population does not exceed 200 inhabitants, all to be lost, it is not without a certain opposition will be offered by the people of Moresnet to their incorporation into the Kingdom of Belgium or into the Congo region, they will consider necessary to fight

Cecil Rhodes Scholarships.

I should like to have full particulars concerning the Cecil Rhodes scholarship, requiring that each branch of study is valued at, where the examinations are held, what it really worth, etc.

The following general provision of the Rhodes scholarship will interest you. For further details, address Edward A. Arnold, the Rhodes scholar of Virginia, who is a member of the committee in this State.

Cecil Rhodes, statesman, who died at Cape Town, South Africa, March 25, 1902, directed in his will, dated July 1, 1895, that a part of his fortune, estimated at \$100,000, should be directed to the creation of a fund for the support of a certain number of scholarships covering a three years' course at the University of Oxford, and directed that the recipients of this gift should be made two from each State and Territory of the United States, or 100 in all, fifteen from Germany, and from one to nine from each of the British colonies. The scholarships are awarded on marked merit, and the recipient shall be given to a candidate for his "literary and scholastic" attainments, the remainder being for his love of outdoor athletics and sports, for strong, many qualities, such as courage, generosity and kindness, and for high moral character, and especially for ambition to serve and lead in large public affairs."

Raising Tobacco.